

Buy a Farm That Will Pay

you from 50 to 80 per cent annually Rented, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent annually.

A sure crop every year, and the brightest prospect of doubling your investment in two years or less. These farms are located in the Box Elder valley, northern Colorado.

There are six million dollars invested in sugar beet factories in this valley. Farms are paying enormously, as they have a sure crop and a big one every year, ample water supply, 14 reservoirs, and more than enough. We are selling farms in this valley at \$50 and \$60 per acre, and several have been rented during the past year at \$10 per acre, cash rent, paying 20 per cent on the investment. Four miles down the valley from where these farms are located, farms are selling at \$150 to \$200 per acre. Twenty miles further south in the valley, farms are selling at from \$200 to \$250 per acre, paying on this valuation annually 20 per cent. Land that we are offering is equally as valuable when fully developed and improved as the farms that are selling at \$250 per acre. The crops this year run about as follows: Alfalfa, 6 to 8 tons per acre; wheat, 45 to 65 bushels per acre; sugar beets, 20 to 30 tons per acre; oats, 50 to 110 bushels per acre; barley, 60 to 130 bushels per acre. We have yet about 6,000 acres of this land to sell with perpetual water right and are of the opinion that anyone purchasing a farm in this valley will double his money within one year. We will certainly have all of this land sold before the first day of January.

Below are a few we have sold farms to in the Box Elder Valley, Colorado, during the past year, and all are pleased with their investments:

T. H. Miller, Ashland, Neb.
B. F. Whitney, Ashland, Neb.
Otto Pellitz, Ashland, Neb.
Eldrege Bras, Emerald, Neb.
W. S. Stevers, Palmyra, Neb.
Nellie A. Howe, Ong, Neb.
William Robbins, Seward, Neb.
J. C. Worrell, Lincoln, Neb.
H. H. Bennett, Lincoln, Neb.
E. A. Pegler, Lincoln, Neb.
H. M. McGrew, Lincoln, Neb.
H. A. Bean, Edgar, Neb.
Wm. J. Temple, Cheney, Neb.
B. A. Shearer, Garrison, Neb.
Floyd Machling, Garrison, Neb.
J. W. Hollenbeck, Elmwood, Neb.
Joseph Purdy, Elmwood, Neb.
John Hay, Weeping Water, Neb.
W. A. Graves, Cheney, Neb.
J. N. Binford, Cheney, Neb.
John Cook, Dodge, Neb.
J. L. Wade, Atchison, Kas.
W. E. Price, Lawrence, Neb.
M. J. Fitzpatrick, Atchison, Kas.
Joe Connors, Atchison, Kas.

For excursion rates and further information apply to

Woods Investment Co.

Office, Lincoln Hotel.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

HANG UP YOUR BROOM!

SEND 10¢ TODAY FOR THIS HANDY LITTLE ARTICLE USE THE

Common Sense Broom Holder and your broom will retain its proper shape, and last twice as long. FREE catalog of useful household specialties, sent for both broom-holder and catalog today.

BUREAU OF TRADE, Lincoln, Neb.

WHAT TO READ ON SOCIALISM

A book of thirty-six large pages, describing the standard works on socialism in such a way that the student can readily judge what is to be learned from each. An introductory essay by Charles H. Kerr on "The Central Thing in Socialism," adds to the value of the book for new converts or inquirers. Handsomely printed on fine book paper with portraits of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Vandervelde, Carpenter, Wilson, Hatchford, Sumner and other writers. Mailed for only ONE CENT a copy; \$1.00 a hundred. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., PUBL., 40 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

Patronize our advertisers.

Independent School of Political Economy

"FUNDS AND THEIR USES."

The University of Pennsylvania, with its environment of Quay, the Pennsylvania Central, "Divide Right" Baer, et al., is keeping the printing presses busy turning out books on political economy intended to "pervert the egoism" of the producing millions. One of these is entitled "Funds and Their Uses," by Frederick A. Cleveland, Ph. D. (Appleton, 1902), and is really a valuable book aside from the occasional passages which are purposely intended to confuse the seeker after knowledge regarding money.

"The central idea of the American money system," says Prof. Cleveland, "is the 'dollar.' What is a dollar? This question has been the subject of volumes of discussion. The answer to the question has become involved in a wilderness of theory—lost in a maze of abstractions—as a result of which the reader is led to believe that there is great difficulty in understanding just what a dollar is. Fortunately we do not have to read all this literature and wrestle with all the hypothetical problems propounded. The whole matter is settled by one section of the United States statutes. The act of February 12, 1873 (Sec. 14) establishes '25.8 grains of gold' 900-1000 fine (or 23.32 grains of fine gold), which bears the required stamp and impress. The statute says that this IS a dollar—not that it resembles a dollar, or that, for the purposes of discussion, it may be considered a dollar, but that it IS a dollar. Furthermore, the statute again avoids all controversy about how much a dollar is worth; it simply says that the dollar (the printed piece of gold containing 25.8 grains of gold 900-1000 fine) 'shall be the unit of value' in our money system.

That ought to be materialistic enough to suit the rankest Marxist. First a "dollar" is an "idea"—a "central idea of the American money system." Second a "dollar" is 25.8 grains of gold. Gold is a material substance; therefore, an "idea" is a material substance.

All honor to the congress which enacted the act of February 12, 1873! Some unfeeling wretches have alluded to it as the "crime of '73;" but they know not what they said. That wonderful act cut off all discussion and rendered worthless those volumes of discussion attempting to answer the question, What is a dollar?

But why did congress stop there? Why did not it enact that "the yard IS a piece of wood 36 inches long" and thus cut off all future discussion regarding linear extension in space? Why did not it enact that "the hour IS that space over which the shortest hand of the clock travels between any two of the numerals?" Why did not it enact that "the pound IS a piece of brass 16 ounces heavy?"

Of course, Prof. Cleveland purposely confuses "money" with "coin"—because we should hardly expect a Ph. D. to be so ignorant as to believe the rot he has written. He certainly knows that a "pound" is a quantity of the force of gravity, chosen by authority to be the "unit of weight," and that a pound-weight may be made of any convenient substance upon which the intensity of the force of gravity in action is exactly equal to the "unit" chosen. He knows that a "yard" is a chosen quantity of linear extension in space; but that a yard-stick may be made of any convenient substance having linear extension exactly equal to the "unit." Indeed, it is possible to construct an appliance for measuring "yards" by setting pins at the required distance apart.

"Dollar," the name of the "unit" in our monetary system, is simply a term by which to express or utter the quantity or intensity of the force of demand chosen by authority as the "unit." But "dollar" is also the name given to certain coins. Confusion of the two uses of the name "dollar," leads to the absurdity that a piece of gold is the "unit of value;" because if that be true, then ALL gold is ALL value, or gold itself is value.

Strangely enough this gold unit, of which Prof. Cleveland makes so much, is not now coined at all. The first gold dollar was coined in 1849 and the last one in 1889, the total number being in the forty years of coinage only 19,499,337, or scarcely one to every four inhabitants. When these are finally worn out or lost—as they must be, in the very nature of things—then, if Prof. Cleveland's argument be correct, there will be no more "dollars," no more "units of value," because the United States has quit manufacturing them! "Value," too, will then be extinct, because there is no 25.8 grains of gold which "bears the required stamp and impress."

Dr. H. H. Morrison, Greencastle, Ind., asks The Independent if "A History of Monetary Systems" is Del Mar's best and principal work. That depends altogether upon what phase of the money question you desire to study. If you care to learn the tricks which have been played by the usury sharks, read "Barbara Villiers." If you want clear-cut reasoning, read "Science of Money." If you care little about foreign history, read his "History of Money in America." The title of each book indicates the general range of the subject matter. It is difficult to say that any particular book is the principal one; they are all parts of one great whole.

SOUND SENSE.

A reader of Hearst's Chicago Examiner recently wrote the editor of that paper the following letter, which was printed with other communications, and which sums up in a very few words the populist position on money. Mr. Herrick sees clearly that the only real redemption is when the power that issued coined money receives it back in payment of dues to that government. He says:

"To the Editor: Your editorial on the subject of the power of issuing money hits the greatest danger that threatens the people. The power to issue money and fix its value is the supremest of all monopolies, and the framers of the constitution, recognizing its danger, granted to congress alone the right and duty and power to do so. They never contemplated such a thing as the coining or issuing of money by any private individual or corporation, nor even by a state of the Union. Congress clearly has no legal authority to delegate a power especially granted to it and to no other body. Why don't the people cry out against this imminent danger before they become bond servants of some Rockefeller?"

"On what better security could money be issued than the power possessed by congress to tax the people and thus lay the whole country under contribution, if it should be necessary to use such power? The necessity for a specific ownership of assets for redemption purposes is not apparent. Provided the government accepts its own money, and no other, for all dues, all questions of redemption will settle themselves. Let the people in time beware of the imminent danger of private banking corporations under the misleading name of national banks. J. HERRICK.

"Chicago."

The "redeemers" declare that the sheriffs and grand juries are all overworked and that they should take a rest.

The penalty for the crime with which Auditor Weston is charged, under the Wyoming statutes, is: "Shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not to exceed ten years or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year or by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or both."

The republican policy seems to be to tax consumers all the traffic will bear through tariffs and then try to keep it going by ship subsidies. "Ketch 'em comin' an' goin'" is the doctrine.

Ship Your Hides, Wools and Furs to Thos. McCulloch.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

The oldest established hide house in Nebraska. Pays highest market prices. Makes prompt returns. Write for prices and shipping tags.

917 Q STREET, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Sun

Stroke Shattered My Nerves.

Gave Up Preaching For Two Years.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Put Me On Active List.

Are you well? Do you sleep well? Do you get up rested, fresh and vigorous? Is your mind clear and active? If not read the following. See what another has suffered and how he recovered.

"Some years ago I was afflicted with sun stroke which left me with a shattered nervous system and exceedingly poor health. I suffered terribly with pain in my head, the top of my head would feel hot. I could not study, and after striving for two years to wear the trouble off, I was compelled to give up my pastoral labor and retire to my farm where I spent nearly two years trying to recuperate. It was all of no avail. Physicians' treatment and patent medicines failed to relieve me. I was exceedingly nervous and irritable and sometimes would shake terribly. I could not bear any noise. At the least excitement the blood would rush to my face and head. Two years ago I was induced to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. After using one bottle I could see improvement in my condition so I continued taking it for nearly a year. I am happy to say I no longer have those pains in my head or nervous spells. My appetite is good and I am able to preach three times on Sunday without fatigue. I consider Dr. Miles' Nervine the most wonderful medicine ever discovered."—Rev. D. Alex. Holman, Pastor U. B. Church, Marion, Ind.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Handy Pocket Account Book shows how to keep accounts in business form suitable for ordinary needs. Firmly, nicely bound. Pocket and flap. Regular price 50c. To 1st of Jan., 1904, 40c postpaid. Send M. O. or 2c stamps. Full description on application. Agents wanted. F. O. Johnson, Pub., Marion, Iowa. Splendid Christmas gift for a gentleman.

Live Stock  Commission

Nye & Buchanan Co.,

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Best possible service in all departments. Write or wire us for markets or other information.

Long distance telephone 2303

To the Farmers of Nebraska:

Do you know that you can get elegant robes or coats made from the horse or cattle hides you sell to local dealer? Write for particulars or send your hides to

THE LINCOLN TANNERY,

Henry Holm, Prop. 313-315 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Oil Agents, good, reliable, energetic men to sell our High Grade Line of Lubricating Oils, Greases, Telling, also hoof, barn and horse paints, white lead, etc., either exclusively or as a side line, locally or travelling on commission. Specially to the Threshing and Farmers Trade. Address The Industrial Oil & Supply Co., Cleveland Ohio.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK

OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Capital, \$100,000.00
Surplus, 14,000.00
Deposits, 1,350,000.00

OFFICERS

JOHN B. WRIGHT, President
J. H. WESTCOTT, 1st Vice Pres.
JOE SAMUELS, 2d Vice Pres.
P. L. HALL, Cashier
W. B. RYON, Asst. Cashier